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The Mission of the Ship-of-War Albany.

THE SAMANA BAY CANARD.

Reinforcements for the Gulf Squadron.

CAPTAIN HIGGINS AND THE CUBAN JUNTA.

Loss of Specie on the Mornet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1869. The Samana Bay Expedition Floax-A Highly

Spleed Countd Exploded. It may be a pity to knock the brains out of a good sensation story, but it becomes necessary to do so sometimes, and especially when great questions of public policy are involved. To-day some of the New York papers contained spread engle reports about a supposed expeditionary force that had left our shores to take possession of a slice of St. Domingo, which it was represented had been turned over to Uncle Sam by a secret treaty agreed upon between President Baez and certain agents of government not very long ago. The name of a United States vessel, the Albany, which had left for St. Domingo, the exact quantity of explosive mate rial, gigantic in quantity. The number of gans she carried, together with rifles, small arms and other warlike articles, were enumerated with remarkable precision in one of your contemporaries point thereabouts, the vessel would stop and take in 500 marines. All these were to go down to the long promised Samana and politely take possession unresisted. The Mantonomon, Dictator and other monitors or iron-clads were to follow Albany, and form gether such a big naval force as would appai and paralyze John Bull, Johnny Crapeau, Don Quixote and the rest of the universe. It was a very highly spiced sensation, but stern truth knocks out its vitals. In official circles it is pronounced to be called to-night upon members of the government who ought to know all about such an expedition, if it had any other than hraginary existence, and was authorized to state that nothing of the kind had been organized or contemplated. The Albany, it is true, has been despatched to the West Indies, but it goes out just as any other war vessel, with no extra quantity of sumunition or armament, and is simply designed to replace another vessel which is ordered home. It may go to Samana, but not for any such purpose as stated in the canard. The Dictator left Philadelphia to-day for the West Indies and the Severn will shortly follow. The latter vessel will replace the Powhatan, ordered home. The Miantonomoh has not yet left, but will ong, and then there will be an American force in West India waters sufficient, as Mr. Robeson laughingly terms it, to "blow up the whole Spanis navy." The design is to have this large force on hand there to be ready for anything that may turn up, and to act as a naval corps of observation. The administration knows not what a day may bring forth, and is wisely resolved not to be taken una-But St. Domingo at present has nothing to do with the gathering of the South Atlantic squad ron; neither is there any change in our policy on the Cuban question. I am quite reliably informed on that point. So you see the pretty sensation must fall. The absurdity of the thing will be seen when it is explained that our government, in point of law, could not take such a

Senator Cole who work such a prominent part in with the President to-night, which the gossips declare was all about St. Domingo. But Cole says pay. He spoke not one word on the subject and was closeted with the President on matters of another nature.

step as accepting Samana, or any other foreign ter-ritory, without a treaty duly ratified by the Senate. It is by no means the same thing, however, to state

indeed, the fact that such negotiations have occurred is quite well known, and there is a wide

spread belief that they will lead to something when Congress meets. But till then nor Baez, nor Grant,

nor O'Sullivan, nor Cole, nor Baucock, nor Por can help us to the beautiful Samana. should add that the Swatara and Nantucket, as well as the Dictator, sail to-day for the West Indies. The following vessels are either on or have been assigned to the West India station:-Dictator, Miantonomoh, Swatara, Nantucket, Severn, Yantic, Albany, Powhatan, Seminole, Tuscarora, Nipsic, Kansas, The Severa is to be the dagship, the Powhatan performing that

Higgins-He is Not to be Entrusted With Another Command. There is good ground for stating that the Cubar Junta is not all pleased with the conduct of Captain Higgins, late of the Boroet, neither to the manage ment of his ship nor in his sayings and doings since his capture by the United States authorities. All along Capiain Higgins, they say, has disregarded the instructions of the Junta and has af-fected to act on his own judgment. He has repeatedly been asked for explanations onduct both by Senor Lemus and the Scoretary of the Japta, but has never made any, and, in fact, has not deigned to reply. His going before the Junta to demand an explanation from them is regarded by the Cubans, under the circumstances as the height of impudence. He was informed by the President of the Junta that when he made the ex planation which they thought was due they were ready to hear what he had to say and give him every reasonable satisfaction. It is not likely that Captain Higgins will be entrusted with another Cuban man-of-war. His story about the causes which led to his running into the port of Wilmington is not generally credited by the Cubans, neither are they disposed to shoulder the blame of his receivbad coal of Moutank Point. He was present when the cont was taken on board, and they think it was his business to have discovered then whether the coal was good or bad. Had it been condemned they would have furnished him other and better coal. Even as it was the Cubans think he could have sailed to a point on the const of Florida, where arrangements had been made to ran out a schooner coal. It is learned that this schooner actually ran out and was searching for the dornet for a couple of days. Altogether the conduct of Captain Higgins is mexplicable to the Cubans. It has been stated that the Hornet was presented to the Cubans and consequently cost them nothing. I learn on authority that she cost over \$200,000, and that at the time of her capture she had a considerable amount of specie on board, intended for paying the officers and seaman and for purchasing the necessary provisions, coal, Ac. It is the intention of the Cubans to fit out another vessel, but, as stated above, Captain Higgins will hardly be assigned to the command of ner.

The Paragauyan Investigation. The House sub-Committee on Foreign Affairs re-named its ression to day. Ex-Minister Webb was again examined. That worthy gentleman gave an extended history of his own diplomatic career during the past nice years, and also an elaborate his tery of the present war to which Brazil is engaged against Paraguay. This was begun about 1852, and Mr. Webb proposes to follow the struggle up through all its various ramifications. The testimony so far has been entarly of a documentary character, and judging from the manner in which Mr. Webb has inaugurated his nacrative, it will require some days longer before he finishes. The committee expect to consume ten days more in their examination as to the Paraguayua difficulty.

mps at the Executive Mansion. Senator cameron and Dawson Coleman, one of

WASHINGTON. Letron princes of Pennsylvania, and Judge Watts, of the same State, were entertained by the President at a private dinner at the Executive Mansion

Tax on Dealers in Gold Dust and Bullion The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has addressed a letter to the Assessor at Santa Fé, New Mexico, relative to the hability of parties who pur-chase gold dust and retorted gold to a special tax as brokers, in which he states that it is not need by the Internal Revenue Office that the boying, selling or dealing in gold dust raises a liability on the part of those doing such business as brokers. Gold dust is not bullion within the definition of the same as given by the lexicographers and in the encyclopædias, and it is not believed to have been the intention of Con gress to include gold dust under the term "bullion With regard to retorted gold, however, the case is dealing in the same by buying or purchasing should be regarded as brokers as buying or selling builton. Retorted gold constitutes a cohesive mass, being entirely different in this respect from the dust; and while the gold ore might, perhaps, be said to be gold in the mass, especially in cases where it is found in a very pure state, there is yet a wide differ-ence between it and the smelted gold of the retort. The Commissioner is of the opinion that all gold re-moved in even one degree from the ore by the process of smelting should be classed as builton for purposes of taxation. The Assessor is directed that his assessments should stand in cases where parties make it a business to buy re torted gold.

The Remains of the Late George Peabody. Secretary Robeson to-day sent a despatch by Atlantic cable to Admiral Radford, commanding the United States European fleet, directing him to detail one of the man of-war vessels under his command for the purpose of conveying the remains of the late Mr. George Peabody from London to this

Thanksgiving Day to be Observed by the Rus-The following telegram was sent to San Francisco

to-day by the Russian Minister:-WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1809.
MARTIN KLINKOPSTROM, Russian Consul, San Fran-

cisco, Cal.:—
President Grant baving designated the 18th of this month as a thanksgiving day I instruct you to have a thanksgiving service celebrated on that day in the Russian chapel, inviting all Russian subjects to unite their prayers with those of the American people.

CATACAZY, Russian Minister.

The Railroad Difficulties at an End.

The cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company now leave for and arrive from the North on regular time, the obstructions to the track having peen removed by the laborers of the company. Soon after Judge Olin granted an injunction restraining

Mayor Bowen from further obstructing the track. Delay in Printing Fractional Currency. The Currency Printing Bureau received only a small amount of currency to-day from one of the bank note companies in New York, and both of the companies have notified the department that they will not be able to furnish any to morrow.

Stamp Counterfeiter Convicted.
The Internal Revenue Office has information of the conviction at Louisville, Ky., of Von Stein for dealing in counterfeit tobacco stamps, and he is sen-

Executive Appointments.

The following appointments of postmasters were made to-day:—Dantel B. Jones, Sycamore, Ill., vice John W. Burst; George W. McKean, Lexington, Mo., vice J. B. Alexander.

Lit Ming Cook has been appointed interpreter to the consulates of the United States in China.

ROBERT J. WALKER.

Resolutions of the Bar of the United States Supreme Court on the Death of Robert J.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1869.

The following order was issued to-day:-The following order was issued to-day:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 12, 1869.
Mr. Robert J. Welker, formerly Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, was distinguished for patriotism and for varied and carnest public services. In recognition of these services and as a mark of respect for his memory business will be suspended in the Treasury Department on the day of his funeral.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.
The members of the bar and officers of the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday held a meeting in the office of the cierk of the court, Mr.

a meeting in the office of the clerk of the court, Mr. Reveray Johnson acting as chairman and Mr. D. W. Middleton, clerk of the court, as secretary. Mr. Jas. M. Carlisie moved that a committee be appointed by the chair to draft resolutions appropriate to the occasion, and the following gentlemen occasion, and the following gentlemen were accordingly appointed as such committee:—Messrs. J. M. Carliste, P. Phillips, L. J. Durant, William M. Evarts, J. L. Diekey, Assistant Attorney General Benjamin H. Brewster and L. T. Merrick.

The committee reported the following resolutions:

we deeply lament the death of our eminent

SHOULDERS TO THE WHEEL

The Co-operative Movement-Convention of Trades' Union Delegates-Interesting Discussion, &cc.

A meeting of those interested in the co-operative movement, among whom were the presidents of several of the trades' union societies of this city, was held last evening at Early Closing Hall, No. 297

Bowery, Mr. Blissert in the chair.
The CHAIRMAN explained the object of the meeting, which was to form co-operative establishments. The tailors were the first to take a step in this direction in this city. They commenced with but a very few dollars, and had progressed so rapidly that they

few dollars, and had progressed so rapidly that they now had a large number of men working for them. A first Cass, airy, well ventilated shop had been taken, and in it a good deal of work was done for Fifth avenue and other hashlonable neighborhoods, it was a rule now among the co-operate tailors that none of taken work should be done in a tenement nouse. He then alineded to the progress that co-operation had made in Rochdale, England, as well as in France and Germany. He contended that strikes could not do so well for the workingmen as co-operation when well managed. Co-operation advanced the commercial interests of a country. Show him a man that was a good co-operator and he would be found to be a well conducted, peace able citizen, and one who would not spend his time in the gas shop. zin shop. presentative from the shocentters wished to

and content and one who would not spend his time in the gin sliop.

A representative from the shoccutters wished to know by what means they could keep men who might be placed in charge of co-operative establishments honest in this country, as well as in Europe, watere co-operation proved a decided success.

The Charman said the cause of the failure of the co-operative system hitherto was not owing to dishonests, but to the want of education among the working classes.

Mr. NRLSON W. YOUNG, President of the Working-men's Union, inquired if this meeting was called for the purpose of establishing any particular branch of business.

The Charman said the meeting was called to try and extend the workings of the Knights of St. Crispin to other trades.

Mr. YOUNG then made a few well-timed and earnest remarks in favor of the object in view. He said they should solect men for positions who were willing to make sacrifices and fill offices voluntarily until such times as co-operation would be crowned with a success sufficient to remunerate them for their services.

After some further discussion of the subject a com-

some further discussion of the subject a committee was appointed to devise the best means for carrying out co-operation and to what trades the principle could now be the most easily and speedily applied so as to start co-operative establishments. The proceedings then terminated.

"MORT" ALLEN'S MEMESIS. William Madden, who was shot in Broadway some tame ago by W. J. Hamilton, who supposed him to be hort Alien, appeared before Judge Darling, at the Nort Arch, appeared before Judge Darling, at the Tombs yesterday, to formally prefer his complaint, Hamilton was brought up from the cells and did not appear any the worse for his long incarceration. Hamilton, in his informal examination, said:—If never near the his informal examination, said:—If never near to harm him in any way. The many I never near to harm him in any way. The many I never the was Mort Ahen, who had slandered goe. When I saw this man he turned round and looked at me. After I had pussed him I thought it was Ajlen, and I fired two shors at him and then ran away. Hamilton was then formally committed to answer. TROTTING AT THE FASH ON COURSE.

The Chestnut Golding Pet and the Bar Mare Lady Murphy the Winners-Disgraceful Pro-

ceedings.
Two trotting contests came off yesterday afternoon at the Fashion Course, the first being a sweep-stakes for \$300 between Dr. Ogie's chestnut gelding Pet, Jacob Eckerson's bay gelding Captain Smith, and William Lovell's bay gelding Big Jim, mile heats, best three in five, to wagon; and the secon a match for \$200 between James Murphy's bay mare Lady Murphy, in harness, and William Lovell's roat mare Village Girl, to wagon, mile heats, best three in five. Pet won the first race after four heats had been trotted, three of them being contested fairly and spiritedly. Captain Smith was the favorite before the start, the pools selling:-Smith \$60, Pet \$40 and Big Jim \$12. The rates Smith \$60, Pet \$40 and Big Jim \$12. The rates advanced in his favor after Big Jim had won the first heat and Pet the second, some mysterious influence or undercurrent causing that peculiar result. The average of several pools was:—Captain Smith \$285, Big Jim \$50 and Pet \$25. The odds on Pet after ne had won the third heat—the second for him-were five to one.

This race developed much of the latent rascallty that some of the so-called veterans of the turf are known to possess, and there is hardly a race on record, whatever its questionable character, that engendered so much ill feeling and inimical language as did this at its conclusion. There was a bold attempt at fraud—in fact, the boldest that can be recalled. Finding that the race after the third heat could not be fairly won by either Captain Smith or Big Jim, some of their partisans in betting looked around for a chance to best Pet in another way, and to this end the driver of Big Jim gave way to a person who is certainly a non-professional with the ribbons. From the first quarter he ran Big Jim under the whip, down the backstretch and along the Flushing end, and when in the homesiretch deliberately twice crossed in front of Pet, running him from one side of the track to the other, and so imminent was the danger of collision and so palpable the disgraceful proceedings that the decent spectators cried "Shame!" It was a desperate chance, but falled, Pet being given the heat and race, amid the greatest confusion.

The second race way wo by Lady Murphy in three This race developed much of the latent rascality

and so palpable the disgraceful proceedings that the decent spectators cried "Shame?" It was a desperate chance, but falled, let being given the heat and race, and the greatest contuston.

The second race was won by Lady Murphy in three straight heats. Before the start, when the first pools were sold, Village Girl brought \$50. Lady Murphy \$55; but after being seen on the track these rates changed, Lady Murphy becoming the favorite, seiling at \$55 to Village Girl's \$50.

The track was in excellent condition considering the advanced state of the season, the weather quite pleasant and the attendance in number satisfactory.

First Heat.—Captain Smith won the pole, Pet second and Big Jim outside. Captain Smith had a bad send-off, being on the break when the word was given, but the horses went around the turn in good style, Big Jim leading Pet three lengths, and at the quarter pole, made in forty seconds, he had the best of it by five lengths, Pet second, three lengths in front Captain Smith. These positions were retained by the contestants at the half-mile pole, in 1:22; but along the Flusting end lig Jim dropped back a length, and when the horses got into straight work pet still decreased his distance from Big Jim by a pretty effort, but Jim held out finely and won the heat by two lengths, Pet second, three lengths in advance of Captain Smith. Time, 2:49.

Second Heat.—Captain Smith still a great favorite. Pet got the cest of the send-off, but Big Jim was on even terms with him on the turn, when the latter broke and Fet went to the front a length at the quarter pole, in forty-one seconds, Big Jim two lengths ahead of Captain Smith still a great favorite. Pet got the cest of the send-off, but Big Jim was on even terms with him on the turn, when the latter broke and Fet went to the front a length at the process and Fet went to the front a length as the quarter pole, in forty-one seconds, Big Jim two lengths ahead of Captain Smith smith acted very add, breaking two or three times, and, running, collared and passed Big

three-fourths of a longth, Captain Smith second, on a keen jumpf, which he had maintained from the distance stand, one length in front of Big Jim. Time, 2:43.

Third Heat.—Captain Smith still the favorite, even against the field. This was very strange. The start was a fair one. Around the turn Fet took the lead, and at the quarter pole, in forty seconds, was four lengths ahead, both of his opponents on the run. Along the backstretch Pet broke twice, but was caught quickly, and at the half-mile pole, in 1:20, he was three lengths in front, Captain Smith second, six lengths alead of Big Jim. On the Flushing end Pet increased his lead to four lengths; but, being carried to a break, Captain Smith second, six lengths alead of Big Jim. On the Flushing end Pet increased his lead to four lengths; but, being carried to a break, Captain Smith went up to his wheel and there remained entering the homestretch, but Pet held his own bravely and despite two jumps between the distance stand and the string, made the finish by a nock ahead of Captain Smith, who passed the score on a run, having broke within filteen yards of it. Big Jim was a bad third. Time, 2:43½.

Fourth Heat.—Pet the favorite 5 to 1. Now the trouble began, and it took no wiseacre to Imagine that something unusual would soon be witnessed. Big Jim came on the track with a non-professional behind him. It was growing dark gradually, and forty-lye minutes had elapsed since the third heat was troited. Captain Smith and Big Jim were the last on the track, although being rung for repeatedly. The word was given to a fair send-off. Around the turn Fet led Captain Smith and Big Jim third, on a run. At the quarter pole, in forty-one seconds, Fet was a length in round of Smith, who was three lengths to the rear on a keen run under the whip, which he had commenced at the quarter pole. Along the Flushing end Big Jim passed Captain Smith on the run and yoked Pet, and as they swing into the homestretch Captain Smith broke and also began to run. Now began the shame ful work. Th driver's position was a dangerous one between his competitors. The confusion now was very great among the speciators, not at all diminished as the horses passed the score, Pet being a neek in advances of Big Jim, and Captain Smith third, two lengths in the rear. Pet's driver caught him as quickly as possible after the shameful attempt made to interfere with him on the stretch and passed under the string on a trot. Captain Smith, as well as Big Jim, came home running. After a moment's consultation, amid threats and profunity, the judges gave the heat and race to Pet. Time, 2:45. The following is a

lowing is a SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., NOV. 12.—Sweepstakes, \$100, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons. Dr. Ogle entered ch. g. Pet. 2 t 1 t 1 wm. Lovell entered b. g. Bir Jim 1 3 3 5 Jacob Eckerson entered b. g. Capitain Smith 3 2 2 3

Jacob Eckerson entered 5. g. har Jin 1 3 3 2 2 3 TME.

TME.

Quarter. Hait. Mile.

First heat ... 49 1:22 2:49
Second heat ... 41 1:19 2:43
Third heat ... 40 1:20 2:43½
Fourth heat ... 40 1:20 2:43½
Fourth heat ... 41 1:19 2:43
Third heat ... 40 1:20 2:43½
Fourth heat ... 41 1:22 2:46

THE SECOND TROT.

First Heat.—Village Girl won the pole. The sendoff was very pretty. At the quarter pole Lady Murphy was a length and a haif in front, in forty
seconds. This position she maintained at the halfmile pole, in 1:19. Along the Faushing end the Lady
made a skip, but at once again settled to her work,
and came home the winner of the heat by three
lengths. Time, 2:45.

Second Heat.—Lady Murphy sold for \$50 and Village Girl for \$16 in the pools. The Lady hait the
best of the send-ort, and on the turn was two lengths
in front. Approaching the quarter pole the Girl was
carried to a bad break, the Lady passing it fully
seven lengths in advance in thirty-nine seconds.

wm. Lovell entered r. m. Village Girl, to | Wagon | Tible | Wagon | Tible | Tible | Wagon | Tible | Tible | Wagon | Wago

BALTIMORE HAGES.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12, 1889. The fall races at the Baltimore Club Park was oncluded to-day by a trot between Bud Doble's s. g.

Dot and Johnson's b. s. Patchen, Jr., mue heats, best two in three, for \$1,000.

BUMMARY.

Dott. 1 1 1 1

Patchen, Jr. 226—2234—2241. Dott..... Patchen, Jr...

THE MEMPHIS RACES.

MEMPHIS. Nov. 12, 1840. The fifth day's racing over the Chickasaw Jockey Club Course commenced with a race for the De Sote Stakes for three year olds, two miles; subscription

Stakes for three year olds, two miles; subscription \$100, half forfeit; the club to add \$600. Ten entries. The race was won by Mr. Babcock's Heimbold, beating General Buford's Versulies in 3:44—3:40. The Georre Elliott Sequel States, for two year olds, dash of one mile; subscription \$25, play or pay; the club to add \$400. Fifteen horses were entered. The race was won by Enquirer, beating Hamburg, Inchburg, Kildsre and Madain. Twelve paid forfeit. Time, 1:48.

The Green Stake, for three year olds that have never won prior to Angust 1, mile heats; subscription \$25, play or pay; the second horse to receive \$100 out to the stakes; the cub to add \$400. Ten horses were entered. Morgan Scout won, beating

Blacksmith. Eight paid forfeit. Time, 1:51½—1:53—1:53.

Helmoold was the favorite in the first race. Hamburg in the second and Morgan Scout in the third. The track was a little heavy and the weather rainy.

HORSE NOTES.

The board of directors of the Narraganset Park Association, Providence, R. I., at a recent meeting decided to confer with the principal trotting associations throughout the country for the purpose of calling a convention, to meet in this city or some other place to be designated hereafter, with a view to the formation of a National Trotting Association. The object sought for is the establishment of a code of rules for the government of all the associations that will tend in the future to effectually stop all fraudulent operations on the trotting turf and elevate it to its proper standard—a consummation greatly to be wished and deserving of hearty co-operation.

Half a dozen wealthy geatlemen, living in Morrisania, have bought and leased ground on the west of the Hariem Railroad tracs, between the Melroad and Merrisania depots, for a private trotting course. The track is to be a mile in extent, sixty feet wide and nearly oval in shape. The estimated expense of grading is about \$32,000. The whole expense of the track, when completed, is estimated at about \$100,000. to the formation of a National Trotting Association.

THE HARLEH RAILROAD DISASTER.

How the Lives of Passengers are Jeopardized-Coroner's Inquest-Whereabouts the Missing Switchman.

Notwithstanding the efforts made by the author ties during the early part of yesterday to discover the whereabouts of Patrick Gerraghty, the switch man, who fied from the terrible scene his careless ness had brought about at the junction of the Har lem and New Haven Railroads, on the previous evening, no traces of him could be found. The shockingly mangled remains of Thomas Hammond the fireman who was instantly killed, as mentioned in the HERALD of yesterday, were conveyed to the Tremont police station, where Coroner Bathgate pro-ceeded to hold an inquest. Conductor Ransom Ham, who was the only avail-

able witness, on being sworn, testified in substance to the following particulars connected with the accident:-The Chatham local train, of which he was in charge, left West Mount Vernon on its schedule time viz., twenty-eight minutes past eight on Thursda evening. Not more than four or five minutes had elapsed, and white he was taking up tickets in the foremost passenger car, the whistle blew "down brakes;" believing this to be a signal of danger he grasped a portion of the car for support and immediately the forward trucks of the car ran off the track. He then looked out and saw no engine, which at once convinced him that it had rolled down the bank, and on examination found that the becomeines had been deposited in the diately the forward trucks of the car ran off the track. He then looked out and saw no engine, which at once convinced him that it had rolled down the bank, and on examination found that the bank, and on examination found that the bosomotive had been deposited in the marsh, obtiom upwards; the tender followed, and this by "telescoping" the forward part of the bank, and the smoking car, although hurled from the track, remained in an almost creet position. In the baggage car were the man having charge or the same and a newsboy, neither of whom, it appears, is migred. On first locking from the train, immediately after the accident, he saw a man standing on the track with a lattern in his hand, and this, he supposed, was the switchman. He asked him what was the matter, and whether he had left the switches wrong? To this the reply was given, "I guess they are wrong." He saw this man for only a moment and did not see him again. Hurrying toward the engine he called the engineer, Austin Wallbridge by name, and the latter answering, he was found lying some distance from the engine and frighting sociated. A further search revealed the body of the deceased firmly wedged under the body of the wrecked iocomotive. It was impossible to extricate the remains until the earth had been duply into the ground. Deceased must have been instantly killed. Word was at once seat to Williamsbridge, from which place a train was subsequently seat, which conveyed the passengers to the city. The engineer was made as comfortable as possible and sent to his nome in New York. As there was no switchman then at the junction he took the requisite sleps to guard against accident to approaching the junction he took the requisite sleps to guard against accident to approaching the junction he took the requisite sleps to guard against accident to approaching the junction he hold for the deceased entity that being in accordance with the company's regulations. The signals, as ne was informed by the brakemen, were shown "all right" when the train different

A post mortem examination of the body was made by Dr. McEiroy, who testined that, in addition to the injury through the body—before described—he had found the ribs of deceased crushed and the body—calded from the nead to the lower part of the trunk, which, together or separately, must have caused immediate death.

In order to obtain additional testimony from those who witnessed the disaster, and if possible to procure the attendance of Patrick Gerraghty, the switchman, the inquest was adjourned until next Monday. The remains of the deceased were taken charge of by the Hariem Railroad Company, and they will be forwarded to his friends at Troy. He was about twenty-two years of age and unmarried.

From what has been accertained in regard to the accident it would appear that the switchman, having seen a New Haven train pass down about halfpart seven o'clock, reversed the signal and indicated "ail right" for Hariem down trains, without moving the switch. It is supposed that he went in and slept a while, and on being awakened by the Harlem train rain out and at once reversed the signal. At this fearful juncture the engineer blew his airm, causing the patent brakes to be instantly applied, but two lare to avert the ruin which followed.

It was ascertained late in the afternoon of yesternor, that he arrived home about nine o'clock on Thursday evening, and told bis family, while in a distracted state, that he had "misplaced a switch throwing a passenger train from the track, and had perhaps destroyed aumoreds of lives." He has been in the company's employ for many years and is described as a temperate, cureful man. It was

throwing a passenger train from the track, and had perhaps destroyed hundreds of lives." He has been in the company's employ for many years and is described as a temperate, careful man. It was stated that he had no intention of concealing himself, and left only on hearing threats of passengers to murder him.

Austin Wallbridge, the engineer of the wrecked train, was yesterday in a critical condition, but although delirium, with other distressing symptoms had sot in, hopes were entertained of his recovery. He is considered one of the most competent engineers on the Harlem Hallroad.

AN EDITOR CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

He is Sued for the Recovery of Rent, Swears He Gwas the Premises and is Arrested for

Perjury.
One of the most novel cases Queens county has experienced in some time is that of a legal complication between two gentlemen of Jamaica, L. I., named William Shaw, plaintiff, and Rorace W. Love, defendant. Shaw is a retired gentleman, and Love is the editor of the Long Island Farmer, the republican organ, since about the 1st of October. previous to which time he was editor of previous to which time he was editor of the Brooklyn Momithy. He took up his residence in Jamalea about four months ago, in a house owned in fee simple and absolute by Lydia A. Shaw, which he hired from William Shaw, the husband of the lady, agreeing to pay therefor the sum of thirty dollars per month in advance. Mr. Shaw made complaint before Justice Snedeker on Weilnesday for the purpose of bringing an action to recover unpoid rent, and a summons was served upon Mr. Love. In the afternoon the case was called on, when the defense put in a plea setting forth that he owned the premises in fee simple. The Justice discontinued the proceedings, believing that he had no jurisdiction in the case. The defence allegos that he purchased the premises from Shaw and to bind the bargam paid him the sum of twenty-five dollars in the presence of witnesses. This the plaintiff absolutely denies, and asserts that as late as Octaber last Love paid to him a portion of the rent due. The defence also catains that an addition to the instalment of twenty-five dollars it was agreed that on the ist of May, 1870, he was to pay to Shaw the sum of \$1,000. This is also denied by the plaintiff. On Thursday Mr. Shaw appeared before Justice Bradee and made complaint against Horace W. Love, charging him with wilful, malicious and corrupt perjury in having sworn that he owned the premises in fee simple. The Justice issaed a warrant, and they we was arrested and gave bonds for his appearance in the sum of \$500. Justice Bradlee has decided that a Justice of the peace has jurisdiction in a matter of difference between a landiord and tenant, and this part of the proceeding is to be tried on Monday. Rich developments are anticipated, and the main interest is centered in the charge of perjury. Brooklyn Monthly. He took up his residence in

MEETING OF PETROLEUM BROKERS.

A meeting of petroleum brokers was held at the Commercial Exchange on Thursday for the purpose of organizing a regular board, and also to conside the proposition of dividing brokerages with the Philadelphia commission houses, where sales are randacipana commission houses, where sales are made from New York to that city. A large number of brokers were in attendance. The board being organized the subjoined measures were adopted:—

First—That a committee of three he appointed to viait Philadelphia to confer with the commission merchants in that city on the subject of qividing

merchants in that cay or shall under any circumstances accept less than eleven-twentieths of one per cent—the customary broker age for making a sale—and that should any broker belonging to the board be found doing business for less he shall be heavily flied or expelled, according to the decision of the committee.

The committee.

The independence Being, of Brussels, cites the case of a poor woman being imprisoned for debt and torn away from her seven young entitied and her husband, who is incapable of working, and calls upon the government of Beighm to revoke the law respecting imprisonment for debt.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

History of the Drawback System-Checks and Balances in the Treasury Department-How Frauds Were Perpetrated-The Condition of Affairs Yesterday-Mr. Blatchford Temporarily Suspended.

It is about time that the people of the country knew the real state of the facts in regard to the Custom House frauds. So much has already been said about it, so much falsehood has been mixed up with a little truth, so much sensationalism has been thrown around it, that most people not intimately acquainted with the way that business is done at the Custom House might well be induced to believe that this entire branch of the financial department of the government was but one sink of corruption, thievery and fraud. It is undoubtedly true that frauds have been committed on the revenues of Uncle Sam by unprincipled men, and, too, with the aid of persons in the employ of the government. It is true that these frauds extend over quite a number of years—as far back, perhaps, as 1864. It is true, it may be said, that their inception dates back as far as the first passage of what is called a "protective tariff," under which the heavy duties collected on imported merchandise were refunded by the government when it was shown that any particular article on which import duties had been paid was again exported to a foreign country. In providing for this "drawing back" of duties paid, known in the technical phraseology of the Custom House as "drawbacks," the Congress of the United States undoubtedly meant to grant facilities to the foreign trade of the country. In order to give Ame rican importers an opportunity to compete with European houses in the Central and South American and the West Indian trade this provision was a wise one. The system itself is a very old one. It commenced, in fact, with the granting of the fishing bounties and the imposition of an import duty on sait. It dates back to the last century, and has been in vogue ever since. Whenever sait on which duty was paid was used in the curing of fish a "drawback" was allowed by the government equivalent to the amount of the duty paid on the sait thus used. This, it seems, was the first beginning of the system of "drawbacks," and which, it is now asserted, has wrought such dis-astrous losses to the Treasury of the United States.

the first beginning of the system of "drawbacks," and which, it is now ascerted, has wrought such disastrous losses to the Trensury of the United States.

Now, how are "drawbacks" obtained? This, in the proposed investigation of the case, is a very serious question. The pending charge is that Mr. Samuel T. Blatchford had defrauded the government out of large sums of money, estimated variously at from one to two millions of dollars. If the frauds known to have been perpetrated were chargeable to him alone—if the money was relunded only on his own certificate—then there would be some foundation for the "flue and cry" raised about his head. But the people should know how these "drawbacks" are got from the government.

Suppose Smith makes an application to the Collector for being redunded the duties paid on certain goods re-exported. It is not necessary that he should have imported them and paid the imported up himself. If he bought the goods from the importer and sold them to the foreign merchant, the foreign merchant himself, on exporting them, is entitled, under the law, to the "drawbacks." But the mere application won't do. The applicant must specify the articles which he has exported or is about to export; he mast state the amount of the daty paid therean, when and where the specific articles of merchantiles were imported, and when and where the distinction them goes into the laurean of Drawbacks of the Custom House, and from there it is referred to the Statistical Branch. The rule is that the cierk in the inter branch, in which all manifests of arriving and outward bound vessels are kept on flie, is to examine these and see whether the statements in the application for drawback correspond with the manifests. If they do correspond the cierk has to "check" the application, of dutes paid taintes with the daily returns on the schedules on file. If this clerk finds matters "all right" he also puts his initials upon it and returns it to the Drawback Bureau, From nere it again passes into the hands of another clerk,

number of clerks to investigate all claims against the Trensury. Should the claim be found to be well sunstantiated the Comptroller draws his warrant, countersigned by him and afterwards signed by the Secretary of the Treasurer at Washington issues a drait, a check on any Sub-Treasurer or depositary of the United States, for the amount manded in the warrant, which latter is the Treasurer's voiciner for the sumpaid out on his check or draft.

It is most certainly not exaggerating the case when it is said that with so many hindrances thrown in the way of fraud and peculation it takes more than one man to assist in getting a fraudulent application through these many offices and have it cashed at last. This system of "checks and oal-ances" was mangurated by the first Secretary of the Treasury the United States ever man-General Alexander Hamilton, under the first administration of deorge Washington. It has worked well for upwards of seventy years, and it was only latery, when the greed for money and the desire to get it, honestly if possible, but to get it at any raic, has obtained many consciences and has obscured the eyes of many lither to honest men, that even this intricate machinery for the management of government finances was found to need some improvement. How, then, were the fraucis now complained of perpetrated 'Simply by this means; that the conspirators bought the clerk in the Saarshiell burean, in the somewhat well-grounded hope that his "check," his initiats upon the application, would be a warrant to all the officers to whom the application should subsequently come to anix their signatures also, without personal examination, relying upon their belief that the first officer, who that he conspirators bought the clerk in the Saarshiell burean, in the somewhat inapprive on make hand folly performed his duty. It was, it seems a plain case of sairking responsionly and of throwing it all upon the shoulders of one man, who, as appears by official documents, was the very man whom they should not important inap

was a serious charge, and Judge Pietrepont colonium meated it humediately to the department at washington.

There it was resolved to continue the examination to the beginning of the year 1856, and all the documents on sile in the department were at once sent on to New York. This examination has now been going on for several days, and what has been brought to light so far shows that the same system of frauds upon the revente has been practised before as well of light so far shows that the same system of frauds upon the revenue has been practised before as well as since Mr. Butchord arst went before the transformation will be carried back as far as the frauds deceded may lead, and probably to the first emacament of the protective tarif in July, 1851. It is but just to say that Mr. Blatchord has promptly declared many of the signatures, or, tather, initials, purporting to be less to be forgeries, while the "check" and other decuments he admits to have been made by his own hand. The investigation new going on is not a judicial one, but merely, as it may be called, an admitstrative protection. No futions proceedings have ret been instituted; for it is yet donness whom to hold as criminally guilty of the frants, now ascertained to have been nearly 300,000, except the parties aiready indicted.

Yet the Collector of the Port, Mr. Moses H. Crin-

aiready indicited.

Yet the Collector of the Port, Mr. Moses II. Grinnell, behaved himself justified in suspending Mr. Biatchford temporarily from official duty and Guring

the time that this investigation proceeds, although the latter gentleman is said to have been ready to resume his dutes upon the expiration of his leave of absence. Mr. Broome, the chief clerk of the Eighth Division, was therefore appointed and sworn as beputy Collector proteinpore and now transacts the business of the office.

What further developments were made at the District Attorney's office remained an areanum yesterday, since Mr. Pierrepont did not put in an appearance at the business or Cambers street nor any-

What further developments were made at the Dis-rict Attorney's office remained an arcanam yeater-day, since Mr. Pierrepont did not put in an appear-ance at the building on Chambers street nor any-where else down town where he is usually found during business hours. The belief, however, is gen-eral, in and out of official circles, that whatever else the investigation may disclose it will at any rate prove that the exciting and sensational reports of the Bohemian press were devoid of any solid fona-dation.

THE ERIE STRIKERS.

The Progress of the Strike at Port Jervis-What Both Sides Say-The Company and Men Still Determined-Trains Running Regularly.

The situation at Port Jervis remains about the same. The strikers held a large meeting yesterday afternoon and listened to speeches and the reading of despatches. They claim that they are gathering strength at the time, and feel confident that they will yet succeed. The officers of the company, on the contrary, claim that they have all the men they want. The men no longer demand the discharge of Mr. Wantel.

the contrary, claim that they have all the men they want. The men no longer demand the discharge of Mr. Wandel.

A lieually reporter had a talk with some of the men, who stated that they intend to hold out to the lest. They do not believe that the company can get men to run the road, and that they will all eventually be taken back. They also bint at something which is to imagen in a day or two which will make them all right. What that something is we could not learn. There are two delegates nore from the western division of the road, who say that they have notified the others of the company that unless they accede to the demands of these men they will strike within five days. How much toundation there is to this statement we cannot say.

Two engineers, Messers, Hout and Drew, have been suspended indefinitely for alleged sympathy with the strikers. Mr. Holt addressed the strikers at one of their meetings, which we learn, was the cause of his suspension. He has written a card to the Port Jervis Gaette, in which he says that he did sympathize with the strikers, but that he did one say anything against the company. He only told the men to hold out, keep sober and behave themselves and he thought they would be all right. The Herald reporter also had a conversation last evening with General superintendent Rucker, who says that there is no trouble about getting all the good men they want. He says that he has had numerous applications from the old brakemen to go to work again, but that the latenstring which hung quited the door has been taken in." He says that he men who return say that they have not been engaged in the strike, bushfat they have not been engaged in the strike.

Eighteen tradus left Port Jervis yesterday before the color has been they are the strike.

will be well and that no one will be found who has been engaged in the strike.

Eighteen trains left Fort Jervis yesterday before six o'clock, and the Superintendant said that eight or ten more would leave during the night. Twenty trains left Jersey City during the day. This, they say, is a good day's work and fully up to the average. They also say that there have been no more accidents on the road since the strike than usua!

The Eric Strike at Binghamton

The expected strike last night among the brakemen of the Susquehanna and Delaware divisions of the Frie Railway did not take place, and it is thought there will be no trouble.

BINGHAMPON, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1869.

Indignation Meeting at Paterson Last Night. The order of Fisk, Jr., increasing the tariff of freight between Paterson and New York, in order to secure the monopoly of the express business between those two places, gave rise to a dissatisfac tion which resulted in an indignation meeting at the Paterson Opera House last evening. The meeting

USM'S LITTLE GAME.

tion which resolted in an indignation meeting at the Paterson Opera House last evening. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. George Christie as chairman.

General Thomas D. Howsey addressed the assemblage and reviewed the laws of the State under whose chackment the Erie Railroad Company holds its power. General Hoxesy was in the Legislature when the bill was passed, "under the influence of a gigantic railroad ring," in spite of the opposition of the speaker and other members.

General Hoxesy's remarks tended to the general expression that we Jerseymen would not be "bossed around" by King Fisk and King Gould, and urged that the representatives of the condity in the Legislature be instructed to repeal all laws granting powers to the Erie, so as to place the regulations of the road through New Jersey in the hands of the people of that State.

Socrates Tetrile was the next speaker, and denounced the increase of the fielight tarufus illegal; that it was, nowever, sourced by a subserfuge, calling it "terminal expenses," i.e. loading and unloading, &c. The speaker would not care so much about this increase were the money spent for a decent purpose. But he understood the money, or a good part of it, went towards the minimenance or "fancy establishments" in New York. Only a few days ago, he said, one of the Erie Kings went through Paterson in a special car in company with his partner in one of these fancy establishments, while the one who should have been with thin was at home in Boston. He concluded by calling upon the people of stand up for and demand their rights.

Other speakers followed, all unanimously denouncing the action of risk as illegal. Semiclanded somewhat towards the avorable entertainment of the bonding of the county in aid of the construction of rabroads. It was suggested to appoint a committee to confer with the Erie kings to see if they would not "let up' a little of the people of Paterson. If they will not, then put the screws on with full force.

A HAVEN FOR THE INNOCENT WAIFS.

The New Home for Foundlings in Twelfth

Street. It is a significant and gratifying fact that no case of infanticide has been recorded by the police of this city since the establishment of the new Home for Foundlings at No. 17 East Twelft streeth. The institution has virtually become a preventive of the horrible crime of child murder, which has been a blot this refuge for the walfs of sin and poverty was opened under the direction of Sister M. Irene, and it has already thriteen infants under his maternal care. If it had not been founded the fugitive parents of these inuocoati bases might have dyed their hands in the blood of their own onspiring, and added the sin of smucler to the sin of shaue. If the annals of the Sisters of Charity did not furnish examples of the Sisters of Charity did not furnish examples of personal heroism in combatting popular vices this undertaking would seem too great to be accomplished even by Sister frenc, who has been a member of the order for twenty years. The incidents which have marked the progress of the institution, during a brief existence of thirty days, furnish indications of his tramphant success. Sister frenc is added by four associates and some nurses, who occupy the basement floor, the remainder of the building being devided to the "Home." The drawing room and upper floors have little from bodisteads and soil, comforable beds for the accommodation of the insular, but the bases received so far are in the latter. The name of each and the date of its admission are written on a card, and if silence and the ciplyment of infantile boddes are tokens of pleasant contentinent, they must have all secraed happy to those who vasites the novel and increasing scene yesterfay. A number of maltes of weath and puty guther weekly in the pariors of the Home and make dresses for the loundings.

The manner in which infants are left at the Home is of itself sunferently interesting to be harrared. On a storay might, about a fortinght ago, smid a shower of rain, Sister frence opened the nation and an above and home have the appeared at the stoop, to open her arms, and she was soon burtlened with a sheeping base. A Jewish baby was found on another might in the vestibule, and all are now receiving maternal care. Sister Irene how suppeals to the charitable public to aid her in her sacred undertaking. The contributions to this noble work have bound be the duty of every one who desires to check the c opened under the direction of Sister M. Irene, and it has already thirteen infants under us maternal

GERMAN SCHOOL ASSOCIATION. The general committee of this organization met in

special session last evening at the Liedergranz trail, on East Fourth street, between Lafayette place and the Lowery. All the twenty-two wards of the city were represented. The President, Mr. Willy Wallach, was in the chair, and Dr. W. S. Landsberg acted as secretary. The object of this special meeting was stated to be to make some arrangements or electing only suitable and proper persons for for electing only suitable and proper persons for schoolmasters—that is, such as are in favor of having the German language introduced into the public schools as a regular branch of instruction. The importance of tais was at length explained by Mr. Macus OtterBourg, after which followed a discursive debate, parthcipated in by Dr. Berckmann, Dr. Lans Soorg, william Sutter, Dr. Leewy, Dr. Herzberg and others, when it was resolved that the several ward organizations should be called to meet in their respective localities on Monday evening next, and that these local societies be requested, in conjunction with the leaders of the positical organizations of their wards or districts, to pince in nomination for school trustee such candidate as may be relied on to favor the movement. A number of other resolutions were offered and either occlared out of order or positioned to some future day. Mr. Commissioner Gross, of the hoard of Education, was, by resolution, invited to meet the General Committee at its next session, and then the meating adjourned.